DAILY UNION THE

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES

Thirty-Third Congress-First Session

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1864. [CONCLUDED.]

SENATE. THE NEBRANKA BILL.

Mr. SUMNER having concluded his remarks, Mr. DOUGLAS replied to some of the arguments, which ad been urged against the bill. The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment and the question being stated, "Shall the bill be read a

hird time?"
Mr. HUNTER called for the yeas and nays; which were

ordered.

Mr. TOUCRY said he desired to state, before the vote was taken, that he had received instructions from the legislature of his State to vote against the passage of the bill, but he deemed it his duty to disobey those instructions, and to obey the constitution of the United States, which he had

n to support. ne question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted-35, nays 13—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, frown, Butler, Caas, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, lewin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Iallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, chastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, homson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, and Wright—35.

ht—35. — Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and

So the bill was read a third time and passed. It being balf-past one o'clock, on motion, The Scuate adjourned until Monday.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m. Prayer by the chaplain of the House. The journal of yesterday was read aud approved REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES BANKS.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, reported, from the Commit-tee on Printing, a resolution for printing 1,500 extra copies of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the banks of the United States, communicated to the House on the 11th instant, for the use of the Treasury

Department.

The SPEAKER said, as the previous question had been seconded on the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill, the resolution could not be received except by unanimous

Consent.

The reception of the resolution was objected to.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the
House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next: agreed
to—ayes 80, nays 38.

Mr. DRUM asked leave to offer a resolution to enable the
several standing committees of the House having at this time
in charge bills relating to private claims, of whatsoever
kind, to report the same respectively, filing them with the
clerk, who would place them in order on the ca war, to
be printed.

be printed.
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, objected.
Mr. DRUM hoped the gentleman would withdraw his ob

Mr. JONES said, for himself, he was willing to remain Mr. JONES said, for himself, he was willing to remain there and do the business.

Mr. DRUM reminded the gentleman that the resolution only related to reports already prepared.

Mr. HOUSTON said if they had agreed to sit to-morrow, they could have received these reports.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. LANCASTER, on leave, introduced the following A bill for the establishment of the office of surveyor careful in the Territory of Washington: referred to the committee on Public Lands. ommittee on Public Lands.

A bill for the construction of military roads in the Ter

THE DEPICIENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the the Senate to the deficiency bill.

of the Senate to the deficiency bill.

The following amendments were concurred in by the votes attached to each:

For paying the expenses and additional outfit to J. B. Kerr, charge to Nicaragna, &c.—yeas 64, nays 61.

For completing, &c., the grounds south of the President's House, \$9,770, with the amendment of Mr. Stanton, of Kentneky, for additional iron settees in the President's and the Capitol grounds, \$1,000—yeas 83, nays 59.

For making the pay of the special mail agent in California \$5,000 per annum.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which this amend-

a \$5,000 per annum.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which this amendent was agreed to was laid on the table—yeas 81, nave The following amendments were non-concurred in by For expenses of explorations by Governor Stevens

For the Washington aqueduct, \$500,000—yeas 47, nays For the bridge over the Potomac at Little Falls, \$75,000-

For the bridge over the Potomac at Little Falls, \$75,000—yeas 44, nays 101.

For rent of paper ware-room, cartage of paper, &c., office of Superintendent of Public Printing, \$400.

For settling land claims in California, with \$5,000 for R. Greenhow, \$42,000.

For placing Michael Papprenitza, a subject of Austria, on the same footing with the subjects of spain, in providing compensation for losses occasioned by violence at New Orleans and at \$6.9 Point.

For repealing 7th section of the present printing law, and dividing the printing of the departments between the House and Senate printers equally—yeas 33, nays 102.

Providing for the completion of the custom-houses at St. Lonis, Mobile, Cincianati, Louisville, Bangor, Bath, Wilmington, (Delaware,) Providence, and San Francisco, \$71,000; and for marine hospitals at Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Paducah, Evansville, San Francisco, And Burlington, (Iowa), \$131,500—yeas 40, nays 164.

Mr. STANTON again offered his resolution for printing 1,500 extra copies of the report on the banks of the United States; pending which, at three o'clock,

The House adjourned until Monday next.

smissed, with costs.
No. 193. Alfred Savignee, plaintiff in error, rs. Abrahan Garrison. Error to the circuit court of the United States for Missouri. On motion of Mr. Ewing, of counsel for the defendant in error, this writ of error was docketed and dis-

Adjourned until the first Monday in December pext, at

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1864.

The Senate did not sit to-day. two bills relating to Washington Territory; which were appropriately referred. The House proceeded to vote upon the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. Several more amendments were converged for a second of the second of more amendments were concurred in, and among those when the American continent is covered with darkness. \$500,000 for the Washington aqueduct, \$75,000 for the bridge over the Potomac at Little Falls, and that for redividing the printing of the departments between the House and Senate printers. The amendment appropriating \$771,000 for the completion of custom-houses, and \$131,-500 for the completion of marine hospitals, was also nonconcurred in, there being a special bill on the calendar for to which he alludes will be a temporary darkness only these purposes. Pending a motion for the printing of extra In a few short hours the obscuration will pass off, and ther copies of the annual report on banks, the House adjourned until Monday.

THE TRUMPH COMPLETE I_PASSAGE OF THE NE.

BRASKA BILL THROUGH THE SENATE! The roar of cannon on Friday morning at one o'clock announced the close of a long and arduous session of the United States Senate, and the complete triumph of the Nebraska bill as it came from the House. As the deep tones of the iron-tongued thunderer woke the echoes of the adjacent hills, they spoke also of the departure from the councils of the nation of those elements of discord and of irritation—the anti-slavery agitation and abolition excitement-opening for the future a clear and tranquil sky, and promising sunshine and peace for many, many years

The vote upon the final passage of the Nebraska bill, ninus the Clayton amendment, was even more decisive than when it was first carried. The following is the list of year and nays:

Yaas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams and Wright, 35.

Williams, and Wright—35.

Nays—Mesers. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

The bill now goes to Franklin Pierce for his signature That it will be promptly signed, it does not require us to say. The early, active, and enthusiastic support which he gave to this measure—his un emitting exertions in behalf of its great principles-his eloquent appeals to his party friends and to all those who desired his counsel-were in accordance with the consistent record of his career, and proved how well the democracy estimated moral courage and political consistency when they selected him as their tandard-bearer. Never has he been known to flinch be fore a great issue. In Congress the opponent of corrupt legislation and loose expenditures-in New Hampshire th uncompromising foe of all sectionalism-in war the deender of his country's honor-and finally, in the presidential chair the imbodiment of that deep and resistles sentiment which clings to the constitution as to the ark of our political safety, and deems it a first duty to fall in defence of its principles. Sustained by the able and experienced statesmen who compose his cabinet, and who have nobly co-operated with him in support of the Nebraska bill, the President may sign the bill with the proud consciousness that in doing so he follows his own early inclinations and wishes, at the same time that he responds to the action of the patriotic majority of the present Congress and to the opinions of the American people, North and

THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL-WHO GAINS AND WHO LOSES?

It is not always the case that a measure passes the naional legislature which affects the American masses so favorably as the bill that has just passed Congress establishing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. As an evidence of this fact, observe the sudden termination of the excite-ment against that bill, concocted in the great cities of the of this fact, observe the sudden termination of the excite-North by the abolitionists. That excitement grew up in a night, and perished in a day. As an answer to the calumfrom end to end of our broad land, to an appreciation of nies and falsehoods of the abolition foes of Nebraska against the interests involved in the coming issue. the idea of popular sovereignty in the Territories, they themselves are now crying aloud that the people shall move have been called upon to deal with recreants to principle into that region at once. But the Exodus had begun long before this! Her decisions in the cases of Hale and Atwood before the bill had passed a single house. Among those, are bright spots in her history. The democracy which however, who will go forth to brave the perils of a pioneer North—the fungi of the great cities—the vermin that infest before the election, and triumph upon the issue thus raised, and deface society—the preachers of riot and of infidelity. with a new candidate, will not falter nor pause when the They will linger in lazy vice in their favorite resorts, until vital principle of constitutional liberty hangs upon the desome new occasion offers when they may wrong and tra-The House adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fannay, May 26, 1854.

Hon. Roland Jones, of Louisiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 63. Edwin Bortlett es. George P. Kane. Error to the circuit court of the United States for Maryland. Mr. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause, No. 115. Samuel H. Early vs. John Rogers, jr., et al. Experts to the district court of the United States for the west-rough and intelligent in the country. From the mort sends and intelligent in the country. From the mort sends and intelligent in the country. From the mort sends and in establishing those great measures of soil-government which the constitution so plainly guaranties to the Cuban question so emphasis. This is not court in this cause, with costs.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 91. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 92. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 93. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 94. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 95. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 96. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

No. 97. Wim. H. Seymour et al. ex. Cyrus H. McCormick.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

ssion upon the Nebraska bill has been marked by a number of striking and significant passages of eloof Louisians, and an abolition senator, last Thursday evening in the Senate, will long be remembered. The latter, feeling that the Nebraska bill was sure to pass after midthe House refused to concur in were those appropriating The eloquent senstor from Louisiana, Mr. Benjamin, in his reply, which came directly afterwards, met the appeal of the abolition senator in a most classic and effective manpass or not, the laws of Nature will operate uninterruptedly, and whether we adjourn or not, the calculations of science will be realized. And let me add that the darkness we shall once more enjoy perfect day—once more will the effulgence of the orb of light bless the land, and, like the genius of our institutions, all our citizens will rejoice in his glorious beams." At this moment—the senator spoke in the dusk of the evening-the splendid chandelier of the Senate was suddenly lighted up, and the unconscious illustration of his beautiful figure was so apposite, yet so unexpected, that the Senate and the galleries broke out into spontaneous applause. The scene itself cannot be described; and the cloquent senator from Louisiana, who does not speak often, will never have a better opportunity to show his rare skill as a rhetorician.

WHO WILL OPPOSE A GREAT PRINCIPLE? Some of the opponents of the great principle of the Ne braska bill confined themselves, before it passed both houses of Congress, to the point that they only remonstra ted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that, if the principle of allowing the people of the Territories to manage their own affairs in their own way, under the constitution, were presented to them de novo, they would advocate it with enthusiasm. We propose to take such men at their word. The Nebraska bill has passed. In a few days it will become a law. The Missouri Compromise has been declared to be "inoperative." The idea advocating the Missouri Compromise is already impracticable. The idea of acquiescing in the action of Congress on that subject, on the other hand, is eminently practical. So, too, the advocacy of the great principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories. Here is a plain issue. Those who are honestly for a great living principle will now rejoice to signalize their sincerity by sustaining the Nebraska bill, or by acquiescing in it, now that it is about to be come a law of the land. Those who are resolved to be factious, and who desire to defeat the democratic party, and who seek to promote corrupt ends by bad means, will join the abolitionists and northern whigs, and clanor about the repeal of a solemn compact, and the folly of allowing the people to rule.

The veteran senator from Michigan spoke on Thursday night in the Senate, in favor of the Nebraska bill, with a vigor worthy of his best days. His allusions to the course and to the argument of Col. Benton, on the same question, were distinguished not only by rare eloquence, but in point of genuine humor and good temper have rarely been equalled even in that eminent body of statesmen. He recalled the earlier, and, may we not say, the better, days of the republic, and proved, by his devotion to a great principle, and by his fearless criticism apon one who had gon out from his old friends to unite with his former openies, how ardently he cherished the party of the constitution Never before has the gallant and learned senator from Mich igan proved himself more worthy of the affectionate confidence of the democracy of the Union. We hope to print his speech in a few days.

The sentiments of the extract below from the Keene Republican, a brave and steadfast defender of our faith in the third congressional district of New Hampshire, are so wise, so just, so wide in their application, that we transfer them the Nebraska question, are awakening true men everywhere

We have no fears for New Hampshire. Her der

ser Blitter of Virginia. Br. Justice Complete distinct of Virginia. See Justice Control of the State of the North-Control Possible of the State of t

DIGEST OF THE VOTE ON THE NEBRASKA BILL. is fully shared by the admit The following digest of the vote on the Nebraska bill, made out with much care, will be useful for future referquence-among others, that between Senator Benjamin, ence. If the classification is erroneous in any particular we will be glad to make the correction :

> YEAS-FOR THE BILL No whige from non-slaveholding States. DEMOCRATE FROM NON SLAVEHOLDING STATES. Straub.
> Shannon
> Taylor, John J
> Tweed...
> Vail
> Waibridge...
> Watker
> Walsh DEMOCRATS FROM SLAVEHOLDING STATES

Miller, John G... Olivar, Mordecai Preston....

AGAINST THE BILL Pringle.

Mayall . DEMOCRATS PROM SLAVEHOLDING STATES ri, and Millson, of Virginia-6

WHIGH FROM CLAVEROLDING STATES. PRES-SOLLERS AND ADDRESSESSES ...Ohio. Wade . ABSENTEES AND THOSE NOT VOTING. DEMOCRATS PRON WON-PLAVEROLDING STATES BENOCEATS FROM SLAVEROLDING STATES Aiken S. C. Keitt.
Boyd (Speaker) Ky McMulien.
Deut Ga McQueen.
Harrin, W. P. Miss. Seward. WHIGH FROM NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATESMass. Cook..... N. Y. Corwin...

For the bill. Against the bill. Democrats from slave States,

is fully shared by the administration is sufficiently manifest from the language of its organ. The Washington Union would not venture to propose a blockade of the island of Cuba, or to give even a qualified approval of the Sidell resolutions, were it not well assured of the position of the Prosident. "The imminence of the crisis is enhanced by positive in-formation that the redress demanded in behalf of our govern-

formation that the redress demanded in behalf of our government by Mr. Soule has been refused. Whether Mr. Soule exceeded his instructions or not is only guessed at—certainly nothing has transpired from official sources justifying a belief which seems founded chiefly on our knowledge of the intemperate character of the minister; while every mail from Washington is freighted with rumors of war messages and decisive measures. Those who yet hope to avoid a collision with Spain count largely on the expected arrival of the new Spanish ambassador, Senor Gueta. We think that nothing will be gained from the change. Mr. Calderon de la Barca, the present representative of the Court of Madrid, is a gentleman of eminent ability, highly popular, well acquainted with public feeling in the United States, amiable and good tempered. That he should be replaced by another of whom we public feeling in the United States, amazin and good repered. That he should be replaced by another of whom we know nothing does not argue the intention of Spain to medify her policy. The future is of course uncertain, but a calm survey of the question must lead every reflecting and observant mind to conclude that the Cuban problem will be solved ere the lapse of another year."

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN

By the Dubuque Express of the 20th instant we learn that Governor Stephen Hempstead was nominated as the democratic candidate for Operates, in the second congressional district, by the entyention which assembled at Tip-ton on the 18th instant. This district is now represented by Hon. John P. Cook, whig, who was elected over Judge

The democratic convention for the first (Mr. Henn's) con gressional district will assemble at Chariton on the 31st worked, all the springs of this engine of oppression oiled until it is thought that it is no longer necessary to weather than the contract of the co a renomination, having published a card to that effect immediately after his election to the present Congress. Never claimed that this faction can and will control the election before has Iowa had a truer and more resolute and consistent representative in Congress than Mr. Henn.

SPEECH OF HON. J. J. TAYLOR.

The Owego Gazette, published at Owego, in New York, In the district represented by Hon. J. J. Taylor, pays the following handsome and just compliment to the late speech of that gentleman :

"We did not receive the speech in time to transfer any part of it, to our columns this week, but next week shall publish it in full. We cannot refrain, however, from saying, even at the hazard of being charged with prejudging, that it best argui is one of the ablest, clearest, and is one of the ablest, clearest, and best arguments in favor of the doctrine of self-government, as proposed to be applied to the Territories for which the bill provides territorial organi-zations, that have yet been given to Congress or the country. Many of its positions are new and original, and all of them are, to our mind, backed up by arguments which are entirely

The democrats of Manchester, New Hampshire, (the redence of Hon. George W. Morrison, who voted against th Nebraska bill,) fired, on Tuesday afternoon, one hundred and thirteen gans in token of joy for the passage of that bill by the House of Representatives .- Boston Post.

OBSOLETE IDEAS .- No. 3,

BY AN OLD PORY Inconsistencies and Contradictions

The British government professes to be zealously and co scientiously at work in putting an end to the slave trade, which, in spite of all its efforts, it appears, is carried on in Cuba with the connivance of the Spanish authorities; or, is not so, in defiance of their authority. Yet this same British government is equally zealous in preventing the acquisition of this island by the United States, who, it is certain, are both able and willing to put a stop to that trade in Cub as they have done in every portion of the confederation.

We are assured by many English, French, and American sailors to man our fleets and to defend authorities—some of the latter of senatorial dignity—that the allied powers have secured a complete toleration of the says, in consequence of the withdrawal of the fisher; bounties, in 1807, "the whole business was in a most feeling to the control of the says, in the consequence of the withdrawal of the fisher; bounties, in 1807, "the whole business was in a most feeling to the control of the says, in the consequence of the withdrawal of the fisher; bounties, in 1812, the war came on, it had so do pean and Asiatic Turkey. It is, I presume, preparatory to clined, that Congress found it necessary to pass the tonasge this universal toleration, that the Sultan has lately banished all the Greeks, the most numerous sect of Christians in order to supply the places of those who had left the ed all the Greeks, the most numerous sect of Christians in his empire. As an additional proof, the late convention between the Sultan and his "protectors" contains no such our national honor and to establish our naval super stipulation, and one of the British ministers lately declared. It was then that the country discovered the imports in Parliament, that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

The fact is, both Catholics and Protestants cherish a deepsity of providing such a supply as in an somergency would er antipathy to the Christians of the Greek Church than they do to each other, and neither England nor France will ever were still in existence—starved out of their legitims interfere with the intolerance of the Mussulman faith, except in behalf of their own sect. In Constantinople, and under to enter, but still strong in the nautical experience which the the immediate eye of the foreign ministers, there may be stormy waters of the Banks had given them. And, as an insome relaxation of Mussulman bigetry; but even there—stance of the alacrity with which the inhabitants of the except, perhaps, since the occupation of the English and who entered a mos at the risk of his life, unless he bribed the keeper.

the origin and progress of the Ottoman empire, must be sensible that, whatever may be the sincerity of Sultan Abdel Medjid, in his efforts to place the Christians on an equal been healthy and constant—not extraordinary, like other footing of civil and religious freedom, the thing is morbranches of commerce, for its great precariousness and footing of civil and religious freedom, the thing is mor-ally impossible without a total subversion of the entire fabric of government, and a complete change in the spirit of the people. The empire of the Crescent is founded of the people. The empire of the Crescent is founded in religious fanaticism, and every true disciple of Mahomet is a fanatic. Though many Christians have turn-different true of Turks, the missionaries have not constitute the control of the protection it now receives. It occupies the very verge of what, in business language, 'affords a living profit,' and amounts to nothing more, even with the Majority is two or the high-THIRTER.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.
If our memory is not at fault the New Orleans Bee was one of the journals relied on by the National Intelligence a short time since as an index of southern sentiment. Thus endorsed, it gives us pleasure to find our position on the cubar of the Crussdes down to the present moment, or at least until within a few years past, the Cruss and the Crescent have the content of the Crussdes down to the present moment, or at least until within a few years past, the Cross and the Crescent have this statement to be correct.

This is not a sectional matter; but, whatever may be the content of the crescent have the content of the crussdes down to the present moment, or at least until within a few years past, the Cross and the Crescent have the creation of "The Cuban question.—The Washington Union of the 11th says that if ample satisfaction be not allowed for the seizure of the Black Warrior, it will advocate the immediate blockade of Cuba. Very well! This is a proposition that will satisfy every friend of Cuban independence. There appears to be no doubt in this section of the country that the wrongs and aggressions committed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba on American rights call for early and decided redress; while there is quite as little doubt of the existence in the South of a deep-seated and increadicable desire to free the people of that island from the cruel despotian of which they have so long been the rictims.

which have descended from generation, can all at once, by a mere political alliance, become not only reconciled, but replaced by directly opposite feelings? The thing is unnatural—impossible; and at this moment there is not a true Mussulman in the Ottoman empire that does a good old number." It will be staring the Giddingses in the face for a good long while. Firstly, we have the original context of the cruel despotian of which they have so long been the rictims.

We may encircle if or its future islands, we must rely on the courage and skill of our sailors for success. W.

THERTEEN.

Mn. Epiron: Mchange of the Younger and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

When the courage and skill of our sailors for success.

The thing is unnatural to success the success of the courage and skill of our sailo

States, passed it, after a struggle of unprecedented violence and rancor on the part of the abolitionists and their allies. The contest is now over, and the democratic party, once more stands forth, its grand proportions fally developed, and its noble creed brighter and stronger from the conflict through which it has passed!

The gain, fallow-countrymen, is with advocates of the constitution; the loss, with the sworn foes of American libority.

The procedented is to the free States is contemplated. An address to the free States is doubt endeavoring to extort a pledge sympathies, and no doubt endeavoring to extort a pledge sympathies, and

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AND THE MAYORALTY upon the election of a mayor soon to be held in this city and I trust that all who love their country will give their attention to a subject which presents issues of far greater consequence than any mere municipal or party considers

The issue is briefly this: We have a candidate before the people who has held the office of mayor for two years, and discharged its duties with signal ability, zeal, and integrity. His thorough identity with our city interests, combined with a popularity springing from his well-known attributes of honor and fidelity in all public and private relations, secured for him without effort, or any unusual struggle, a majority of near nine hundred votes. That he has well fulfilled his high trust is not decised, and yet we have a class in our midst who are sparing no pains to accomplish his defeat. These men are either members or friends of a secret acciety, recently organized in our city, called the "know-nothings," whose principles are universally conceded to be thorough proscription from office of all foreign-born citizens and Roman Catholics.

At the Worth this organization has been in not a few citics eminently and unexpectedly successful—not so much

cities eminently and unexpectedly successful not so much by any inherent strength of their principles, but by the want of vigilance and effort on the part of the friends of civil and religious liberty. Elated with their ephemera success elsewhere, these men—whose pathway has been marked in the past by the ruins of burning churches, and who have written their bigoted creed in the blood of on citizens—have dared to make this city the place of their combination against those principles of religious toleration which our constitution secures to all creeds and denomination of the control of the Clarke, his predecessor, on account of local questions about railroad grants. The district is largely democratic, and we have no doubt that Governor Hempstead will be successful.

where the security of the weeks and unwary, and with cunning tongue has the tempter unfolded his plan, and promised the appropriate reward to all who will fall down and worship the democratic to the week and unwary, and with cunning tongue has the tempter unfolded his plan, and promised the appropriate reward to all who will fall down and worship the democratic to the week and unwary, and with cunning tongue has the tempter unfolded his plan, and promised the appropriate reward to all who will fall down and worship the democratic. of intolerance and hate. The secret machinery has be

As a native-born citizen of Washington, I do not believe it. I cannot believe that we have in this city, hitherto as free from strife, so conservative and orderly in its bearing and tone, men enough of a contrary material to effect the purposes of this organization. I do know that the sub-stantial citizens of this place are attached to the principles of religious liberty, for which our fathers shed their blood in the revolutionary struggle, and in which Lafayette,
Montgomery, and Pulaski bore no ignoble part. I know
that our people cordially approve that clause of our constitution which secures the free exercise of religion to all tution which secures the free exercise of rengion to all creeds and denominations. As a Protestant I deplore this movement as a stigma and disgrace to us if we do not put it down at once and forever. Here is the place to make a stand. If we shall by our zeal, by sacrifice of time, by personal effort, succeed in rolling back the tide of religious hate and intolerance, we will not only have effected a result which will confer lasting honor upon all who have borne their part in the struggle, and shown our city worthy of the illustrious name it bears, but a blow will have been struck for freedom which will bear fruit throughout the ntire country, and nerve everywhere the arm of the patrio

Let, us then, my fellow-citizens, address ourselves to this task. We may need every vote. Let us lose nothing by supineness, by inertness, or dreaming that the work will be performed without our aid, when a united effort will avert the disgrace of this foul domination. We owe to our fathers who fought for our liberties, to our posterity who have a right to the rich heritage of civil liberty have a right to the rich heritage of civil liberty unimpaired by our sloth, and finally to our own character as citizens and patriots, to prostrate a faction which threatens all that is dear and valuable in the charter of our freeds

AN AMERICAN

THE FISHERY BOUNTIES. Geo. B. Loring, esq., of Salem, Massachusetts, has writte to the Secretary of the Treasury a letter on the imperative necessity of these bountles being continued if the fisheries are to be kept, and extended, as the best and only rea nursary of seamen. Mr. Loring is an eminent scholar, and lives among these people. We want a navy, and we want American sailors to man our fleets and to defend our flag

fishing vessels for the decks of our men-of-war, to defend our national honor and to establish our naval superierity meet the demand. The fruits of the old bounty system ness it is true, into which government had induced then fishing villages obeyed their country's call, more than eight t the risk of his life, unless he bribed the keeper.

ty, were at one time affoat in defence of our flag. After
Those who know anything of the spirit of islamism, or
the close of the war, encouraged by the bounty of 1813, the